



Note from ITCB Secretariat

Dear Readers,

We are extremely pleased with the reception accorded the launch of this newsletter and deeply appreciate the many messages of commendation sent by a cross-section of stakeholders about the usefulness of our initiative.

As noted by the ITCB Chairman in the inaugural issue of "Threads", we aim to strive to provide reliable, spot-on information in the form of news, views and analysis of developments in trade as well as trade regulation for the benefit of both businesses and policy makers.

Our regular "Did You Know?" column provides a sampling of carefully-researched facts that have a profound influence on international trade in textiles and clothing.

The main article in this second issue focuses on a key area of concern and uncertainty to market players. It brings out the current state of anti-dumping actions involving textile and clothing products. In so doing, we hope to set out the extent of the problem so that those concerned can grasp the general situation and plan accordingly.

The other articles in this issue are intended to help keep you abreast of important developments of topical interest.

The recessionary conditions continue to cause trade to slide. To understand the causes behind this phenomenon, an article in this issue brings out the nexus between contraction in retail sales and import demand and how, historically, import demand has closely followed the ups and downs of retail sales. As recessionary conditions abate and consumer demand picks up, hopefully the growth in import demand will recapture the buoyancy witnessed in past years.

The remaining articles are intended to apprise readers of (i) a WTO waiver that has finally been granted to the United States to enable it to provide duty-free access to countries of the Caribbean, the Andes and Sub-Saharan Africa, (ii) suspension of the consideration of a Turkish

proposal for a WTO work programme to review post-quota developments in the sector, and (iii) the inaugural meeting of ITCB's Private Sector Consultative Committee in Geneva on 2-3 June 2009.

We hope this issue of "Threads" will also be found useful and informative, and shall welcome any comments or suggestions from our readers.

Anti-dumping in Textiles and Clothing

In the run up to the expiry of quota restrictions that had long regulated much of global trade in textiles and clothing, many a pundit predicted widespread recourse to anti-dumping actions.

WTO rules permit action to offset the injurious effect of dumping. Yet the apprehension was that given the protection enjoyed by textile industries in quota-imposing countries, it was difficult to see the entrenched interests giving up and that, therefore, the abolition of quotas might give rise to increased anti-dumping actions.

Institutions like the IMF/World Bank also weighed in, suggesting that "the back loading of effective liberalization under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing ... raises concerns that political pressures might spark greater recourse to other forms of protection once quotas are phased out, with trade remedy actions [such as anti-dumping] becoming a new line of defence"¹.

To avoid the spectre, ITCB asked for a two-year grace period after the elimination of quotas, in which no anti-dumping actions shall be initiated so that trade could adjust to normal trading conditions.

The problem in perspective

ITCB worries were grounded on experience with some highly politicised actions by the European Union (E.U.). In those instances, by merely provoking the initiation of investigations, substantial harm was caused to the targeted countries' trade interests.² Table 1 (see next page) showing shares enjoyed by affected countries in

Did You Know?

An essential feature of United States and European Union's programmes providing duty-free access to developing countries is that the countries concerned use U.S./E.U.-made yarns and fabrics.

Due to this provision, 74% (or \$7.2 billion worth) of U.S. exports of yarns, fabrics and clothing parts now go to those captive markets.

Likewise, over 50% (or \$9.5 billion worth) of E.U. exports of these products are also to countries to which it provides duty-free access.

According to a study by U.S. International Trade Commission the liberalisation of origin rules by eliminating the U.S.-content requirement would result in reducing U.S. exports of textiles and apparel by about 52% (i.e., by \$8.4 billion).¹

With the exception of a few products, E.U. import duty on apparel and made-up articles (H.S. Chapters 61, 62 and 63) is a uniform 12%.

Rates of U.S. import tariffs on apparel products are much higher; going up to 32% on some items.

The following table based on 2008 data provides an instructive insight:

Exporter	Realised Duty on T&C (\$ Million)	Average Realised Rate* on Apparel Items
World	10,226	12.3%
China	3,936	14.2%
Vietnam	917	17.7%
Indonesia	763	18.5%
India	592	14.9%
Pakistan	345	15.7%
Honduras	36	1.4%
Mexico	33	0.7%
El Salvador	31	2.0%
Egypt	7	0.5%
Jordan	2	0.2%

*Differences in average realised rates on various countries are due to their differing product mix; and on some countries due to imports under preferential programmes.

¹US-ITC, "Textiles and Apparel Barriers and Rules of Origin in a Post-ATC World", Research Report, June 2007.

European Union imports before and after the initiation of those actions is illustrative of the problem. Notice the sharp drop in affected countries' shares, especially for cotton fabrics!

Table 1
Targeted Countries' Import Shares Before and After Anti-Dumping Actions

Product	Before AD action	Following AD action	After termination of AD action
<u>Synthetic fabrics</u>			
Value	50.24%	52.89%	56.53%
Volume	66.64%	63.57%	70.44%
<u>Cotton fabrics</u>			
Value	55.83%	38.58%	42.36%
Volume	59.04%	37.60%	40.44%
<u>Bed linen</u>			
Value	49.00%	47.56%	41.31%
Volume	51.84%	50.90%	44.65%

Fortunately, the predicted doomsday scenario did not occur; which is not, however, to say that the problem has faded away. If anything, it has assumed an added dimension inasmuch as more and more countries are taking recourse to anti-dumping actions raising concerns about their propriety.

Current state of anti-dumping actions in the sector

But what is the current state of anti-dumping actions on textiles and clothing, and how does it sit vis-à-vis the apprehensions noted earlier?

A snapshot of cases involving investigations into alleged dumping of textile and clothing products in 2008 and the actual anti-dumping measures in force during the year are provided in Tables 2 and 3 below. Detailed particulars of the measures can be seen in Appendix Tables 1 and 2 at pages 9 to 11.

Table 2
Anti-Dumping Investigations on Textiles and Clothing Products in 2008

Applying Member	Fibres	Yarns	Fabrics	Made-Ups	Apparel	Total
Brazil	2	6	-	1	-	9
Turkey	-	-	6	-	-	6
Argentina	-	6	-	-	-	6
China	5	-	-	-	-	5
India	1	3	-	-	-	4
Republic of Korea	-	2	-	-	-	2
Ukraine	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pakistan	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	9	17	6	3	-	35

Table 3
Anti-Dumping Measures on Textiles and Clothing Products in force in 2008

Applying Member	Fibres	Yarns	Fabrics	Made-Ups	Apparel	Total
Turkey	8	13	10	3	-	34
India	5	17	3	-	-	25
Pakistan	4	4	-	-	-	8
Peru	-	-	7	-	-	7
European Union	4	-	1	2	-	7
Brazil	3	2	-	2	-	7
United States	3	-	1	1	-	5
Mexico	1	-	2	-	1	4
South Africa	-	-	2	2	-	4
Argentina	-	-	3	-	-	3
Republic of Korea	-	3	-	-	-	3
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	1	-	1
Thailand	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ukraine	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	29	39	30	11	1	110

From these tables, the following features stand out.

Most measures are directed against capital intensive segments of the sector, i.e., man-made fibres and yarns and fabrics

Thus, of the total of 110 measures in force in 2008, the large majority was against fibres (29 measures) and yarns (39 measures); or 62% of all.

At the second level were measures involving intermediate inputs or semi-processed products, namely, fabrics and made-up articles such as blankets, linen, ropes, etc. While 30 measures involved fabrics, 11 involved made-up articles, or 27% and 10% of the total respectively. Only one measure was directed against apparel products.

A similar pattern is evident in cases under investigation in 2008; with 74% involving fibres and yarns, and 26% fabrics and made-up articles.

The pattern reflects the organized nature of complainants

The preponderance of actions in capital-intensive segments of the industry shows a clear pattern. It is now well documented that only large companies can muster the resources and wherewithal necessary to launch dumping complaints and to follow them through expensive investigative processes. These companies generally join

hands through industry associations, hire the required expertise, and can exert the influence (lobbying, etc.) with investigating authorities to push the process through.

Most measures are now adopted by developing countries

The Appendix tables also reveal that, unlike in the past, developing countries are now the biggest users of anti-dumping in textiles; although it should be added that since E.U. is composed of 27 member states, looking simply at the numbers of measures is not necessarily comparable.

Even so, the largest number of measures in force were by Turkey (34) followed by India (25); Pakistan (8); Peru, EU and Brazil (7 each); USA (5); Mexico and South Africa (4 each); Argentina and Republic of Korea (3 each); and Chinese Taipei, Thailand and Ukraine (1 each).

Developing countries are also the most affected

On the other side, the target of most measures were also developing countries: China (33) followed by Korea (15); Chinese Taipei (11); Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand (8 each); India (6); Belarus (4); Bangladesh, Brazil, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey (2 each); and Austria; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Philippines; Ukraine; Uzbekistan and Vietnam (1 each).

But fear of anti-dumping replacing quota restrictions did not materialize

It is apparent, too, that four years since the expiry of quotas the apprehension that there might be large scale resort to anti-dumping actions has proven to be exaggerated. Several factors appear to have played a part. *First*, the prices of imports did not decline dramatically. After an initial drop, they stabilized. *Second*, clothing products account for bulk of trade in the sector; as the numbers of clothing manufacturers in developed countries have dwindled, it is hard for those remaining to muster the resources to mount successful actions. *Third*, there is significant outsourcing of assembly of clothing from developed countries to developing countries, which makes for an influential counter-voice against undermining their own interests by recourse to anti-dumping actions.

A note of caution when comparing anti-dumping actions only on basis of numbers of actions

The WTO and other researchers report anti-dumping actions in terms of numbers of measures and/or investigations by various countries on one hand, and the numbers affecting different exporting countries on the other. And the method seems to have assumed common currency.

Mere numbers however do not reveal the true picture. For example, although it has since expired, a single measure by Mexico involved all clothing and made-up articles (i.e., entire chapters 61, 62 and 63 of the Harmonized System of nomenclature). Likewise, an E.U. measure involving cotton bed linen covered a large amount of trade. On the other hand, measures by many others were directed against narrowly circumscribed items falling under specific tariff lines. Thus, a measure by Brazil was directed at only viscose fibres, by India at only viscose filament yarn, and so on. A word of caution is therefore necessary.

What prospects for the future?

In fairness, it deserves recognising that fears about anti-dumping actions replacing the quota restrictions did not come to pass. Yet there is no guarantee that the calm of the last few years would continue to prevail.

Indeed the WTO predicts that 'On the basis of analysis of historical patterns of anti-dumping activity in previous business cycles, it is to be expected that the current economic crisis will result in a significant increase in the number of anti-dumping measures'.³

It also bears noting that as a condition for its acceptance of the terms of Vietnam's accession to the WTO, under pressure from its textile industry the United States put in place a comprehensive programme to monitor imports of several main traded apparel products from Vietnam. The stated objective was that if this monitoring process brought out that dumping had taken place, then the "U.S. Commerce Department will self-initiate anti-dumping investigations with respect to the relevant products". In other words, the U.S. Administration would step in and take actions on its own - which it otherwise is required to do only on substantiated complaints by those domestic manufacturers who actually produce the product concerned and therefore have the legal "standing" to bring such complaints. Fortunately, the two years of monitoring did not find any evidence of dumping.

Indeed, the United States industry groups are on the lookout to see if they could somehow sidetrack the established procedure and force the government's hand to initiate some actions on its own. Methods elsewhere are little different. Quite a few investigations into instances of alleged dumping have already been launched in 2009.

Thus the uncertainty hangs on. And there are many concerns as to the disciplines on the use of anti-dumping measures. To avoid the worst consequences, keeping prepared ought to be the watchword.

¹International Monetary Fund/The World Bank, "Market Access for Developing Country Exports - Selected Issues", 26 September 2002, Paragraph 68.

²Those interested in the details of these effects can profit from a comprehensive ITCB analysis submitted to the WTO Negotiating Group on Rules (WTO document TN/RL/W/48/Rev.1, "Antidumping Actions in the Area of Textiles and Clothing: Developing Members' Experiences and Concerns").

³WTO, "Director-General's Report to the TPRB on the Financial and Economic Crisis and Trade-Related Developments", Job (09)/62, dated 1 July 2009.

No Consensus on Turkish Proposal

On 29 June 2009, WTO Council for Trade in Goods decided to suspend indefinitely the discussion on Turkey's proposal for a specific programme of work on textiles and clothing. The decision came in the wake of failure to secure consensus around this longstanding proposal.

Under WTO procedures decisions are subject to agreement by all members, unless it is decided to resort to voting which can happen in extremely rare instances.

Just on the eve of the expiry of quota restrictions, in March 2004 certain private sector associations agreed what came to be called the "Istanbul Declaration Regarding Fair Trade for Textiles and Clothing", urging that quotas be extended for three years and that during the extended period a full review be carried out to determine whether to finalise the abolition of quotas or to develop an appropriate alternative arrangement.

Close on the heels of this declaration, Turkey formally proposed considering certain ideas at the WTO; among them some mechanism to monitor threats of market disruption or some other method aimed at smooth functioning of trade in the sector. The proposal alarmed many who saw it as a barely disguised attempt to reverse the process of liberalisation and therefore resolutely opposed it.

Following that episode, Turkey modified its proposal several times asking, variously, for a WTO study or a work programme or workshops to thoroughly examine the problems of the sector, emphasising the need to investigate the effects of profound market changes brought about by the abolition of quotas. In the process, it received support from many countries which have seen their exports struggle.

But it could not convince others as to the precise objective and goals that it envisaged in the end. The doubters also pointed to the long struggle that developing countries, including Turkey, have had to go through to secure the application of the same multilateral rules to textiles trade as to any other sector, also noting that changes in the marketplace were a normal process not unique to this sector.

Hence, the stalemate and the decision to suspend consideration of the proposal which Turkey had been insisting on for almost five years.

Why T&C Imports Continue the Downward Slide

In the previous issue of this newsletter we reported on how the current recessionary conditions were dragging the trade in textiles and clothing down, and provided data on the performance of a large set of suppliers to the two major markets of the United States and European Union for each of the three years of 2006, 2007 and 2008.

The purpose of this article is to report on developments in 2009 and to help understand the main reason behind the downward slide in import demand in these markets.

The current context of textile trade

The recession that began in the second half of 2008 is continuing in 2009. Although the financial crisis at the root of this downturn may have abated somewhat, the collapse in demand triggered by this crisis is still working its way through the economies of many countries.

For textiles and clothing, too, the picture is getting clearer. Although it will be a while before disaggregated data on exports of developing economies become available, the effect can already be gleaned from the figures of major developed countries' imports that are the mainstay of many developing countries' exports in the sector. These detailed data are now available for the period January-May 2009 in the case of the United States and January-March in the case of the European Union.

Those interested in reviewing the details of the two markets' imports and the relative situations of main developing country suppliers on these markets are invited to visit the ITCB website www.itcb.org.

For reasons of space, this short article only highlights the overall trends. It also shows how import decline is largely a reflection of the decline in retail sales, which in turn is caused by the collapse in demand.

Highlights of United States and European Union imports

The United States

The rate of contraction in import demand for textiles and clothing in the United States that started after the initial months of 2008 picked up pace after the first half of the year, closing the year with a 5.2% decline in the volume (i.e., quantity) of textiles and clothing. The start of 2009 saw the pace of decline quickening further still. As a result,



the volume of sector imports in the United States in January-May 2009 declined by some 11.1% compared to the same period in 2008. The decline in terms of value of imports was even more pronounced, 14.1%.

Taking the imports of clothing alone, the decline in January-May 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 has been 9% in volume and 12% in value. This also signifies a drop in the unit value of imports.

United States Imports of Textiles and Clothing

	Change over previous year/period		
	2007	2008	Jan-May 2009*
<u>In volume terms:</u>			
Textiles and clothing combined	1.9%	-5.2%	-11.1%
Clothing	3.5%	-2.7%	-9.0%
Textiles	0.6%	-7.1%	-12.6%
<u>In dollar terms:</u>			
Textiles and clothing combined	3.4%	-3.3%	-14.1%
Clothing	3.2%	-3.2%	-12.0%
Textiles	3.9%	-3.9%	-20.4%

* January-May, 2009 compared to January-May, 2008

The European Union

The trend witnessed in the United States has been repeated in the European Union too, although with some delay. Thus, in volume terms, imports in the 27 member states of the Union saw a decline of 13.0% in textiles and clothing in the period January-March 2009. Most of this decline has however been on account of the decrease in textiles (minus 17.7%), with imports of clothing dipping 6.8%.

The more glaring decline on the European market is however in terms of dollar values, which in part is a reflection of the depreciation of U.S. dollar vis-à-vis the Euro.

European Union (27) Imports of Textiles and Clothing

	Change over previous year/period		
	2007	2008	Q1 2009*
<u>In volume terms:</u>			
Textiles and clothing combined	7.2%	-1.3%	-13.0%
Clothing	4.9%	2.8%	-6.8%
Textiles	8.9%	-4.5%	-17.7%
<u>In dollar terms:</u>			
Textiles and clothing combined	14.3%	7.7%	-13.9%
Clothing	14.2%	9.7%	-9.9%
Textiles	14.7%	2.0%	-25.4%

* January-March, 2009 compared to January-March, 2008. Preliminary figures.

The reason behind the import decline: the drop in retail sales

As noted earlier, the financial crisis that started in the United States caused a collapse in consumer demand which in turn has been reflected in drop in retail sales, including those of clothing. The figures in table below are reflective of the malaise and are self explanatory. Notice how retail sales of clothing and clothing accessories have been declining month after month since the start of the financial crisis in the second half of 2008.

U.S. Retail Sales, Clothing and Clothing Accessories

Million US \$				
Month	Amount	Month	Amount	Change
Jul-07	18,439	Jul-08	18,512	0.4%
Aug-07	18,330	Aug-08	18,510	1.0%
Sep-07	18,522	Sep-08	17,776	-4.0%
Oct-07	18,545	Oct-08	17,449	-5.9%
Nov-07	18,735	Nov-08	17,438	-6.9%
Dec-07	18,441	Dec-08	16,654	-9.7%
Jul-Dec 07	111,012	Jul-Dec 08	106,339	-4.2%
Jan-08	18,653	Jan-09	17,427	-6.6%
Feb-08	18,346	Feb-09	17,940	-2.2%
Mar-08	18,660	Mar-09	17,359	-7.0%
Apr-08	18,638	Apr-09	17,238	-7.5%
May-08	18,602	May-09	17,360	-6.7%
Jun-08	18,504	Jun-09	17,361	-6.2%
Jan-Jun 08	111,403	Jan-Jun 09	104,685	-6.0%

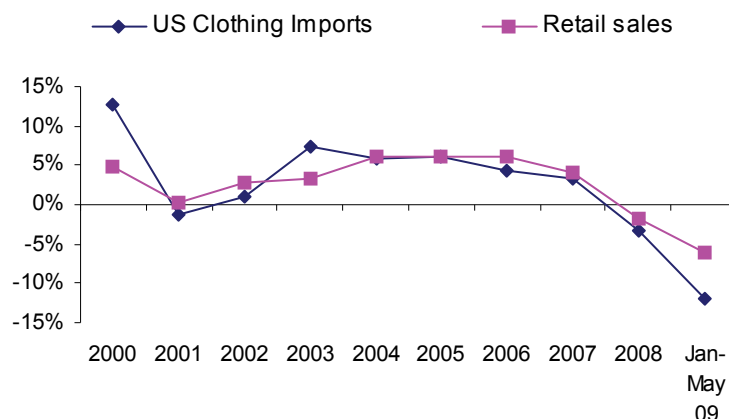
Source: ITCB derived from U.S. Census Bureau data.

And as shown in the chart below, the drop in retail sales has, over the years, been closely followed by a decline in imports of textiles and clothing. Comparable data on retail sales in the European Union are not available. Yet there is reason to believe that it mirrors the trend in the United States.

Hence the travails of developing countries, exporters of textiles and clothing!

U.S. Clothing Imports and Retail Sales, in value terms

Percentage change over previous period



U. S. Receives Waiver from its WTO Obligations, at Last

In WTO parlance, the term “waiver” means the permission granted to a member country whereby it can depart from an obligation which it is otherwise legally bound to abide by. As an example, if a member wishes to grant some benefit to only some countries (but not to all, as it is obliged to do under the principle of non-discrimination), it can do so after getting a “waiver”.

Waivers can be sought only in exceptional circumstances and are granted subject to time limits and agreed conditions.

United States’ waiver requests for CBERA, AGOA and ATPA

On March 1, 2005 the United States requested WTO members’ permission so it could grant duty-free access pursuant to three of its laws, namely, (i) the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), (ii) the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and (iii) the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA).

Each of these laws is designed to provide duty-free access under certain conditions to prescribed lists of countries as follows: (i) under CBERA, to the Caribbean and Central American countries; (ii) under AGOA, to Sub-Saharan Africa countries; and (iii) under ATPA, to four Andean countries, namely, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

It so happened that although AGOA and CBERA had entered into force in 2000 and the ATPA in 2002, the United States put in its requests for waiver only in March 2005.

The requests raise a series of questions and concerns

The requests triggered a series of questions and concerns by some WTO members.

Firstly, that by submitting the waiver requests only in 2005, the United States had kept the measures in place for several years in violation of its WTO obligations. Some members asked if it was willing to consider compensating those countries whose interests had been adversely affected.

Secondly, that although the three legislations purported to benefit the beneficiary countries, a close examination

revealed that a principal element of these laws was in fact designed to provide a distinct advantage to the U.S. textile industry through specified origin rules. Under these rules duty concession to beneficiaries was/is conditional on using U.S. raw materials, namely, yarns, fabrics, etc.

Thirdly, the drafts submitted by the United States for the proposed waiver decisions did not include a number of elements that were explicitly incorporated in the previous waiver decisions relating to CBERA and ATPA and involved important matters of principle, especially, (a) that duty-free treatment under the waivers should not prejudice the interests of other WTO members, and (b) that it shall not constitute an impediment to the reduction of tariffs on a general most-favoured-nation, i.e., non-discriminatory, basis.

Fourthly, Paraguay, in particular, raised the issue of discrimination against it even though it was also faced with circumstances similar to those experienced by other Andean countries which were granted the benefit.

The matter drags on

In the face of this close questioning and objections, the United States sought to modify the draft waiver decisions. However it found it hard to satisfy the concern with respect to the question that a central element of the three legislations was to benefit United States’ own textile industry. The concerned members noted that it was owing to this manoeuvre that the United States’ exports of yarns and fabrics to countries purported to be benefited by these laws had increased manifold.

Nor could the United States satisfy Paraguay’s concern that although it was faced with the same problems due to which the other Andean countries were granted the duty-free treatment, it was being denied the same treatment.

A compromise is finally struck

Eventually, the United States accepted to modify the language of the waiver decisions, restoring the crucial features from the earlier waiver decisions. It is also understood to have promised to consider taking steps to accommodate Paraguay’s interest.

Most developing countries also responded to the calls for understanding from fellow developing countries benefiting from the preferences at issue.



Most of all, in the meantime, from amongst the beneficiaries of ATPA, Colombia and Peru negotiated free-trade agreements with the United States. While the FTA with Peru has gone into effect, the one with Colombia has yet to be approved by U.S. Congress. Once this agreement is also approved and implemented, the two countries' trade will no more be subject to the ATPA waiver.

Under CBERA, too, the main textile exporting countries benefiting from its provisions, namely, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua had also since concluded a free-trade agreement with the United States called "CAFTA-DR".

In light of these compromises and developments, on 26 May 2009 the WTO Council authorised the waivers. Consequently, the United States is now permitted to grant duty-free access to the countries concerned without extending the same to other WTO members. In the absence of the waiver, the United States would have been obligated to extend the same treatment to all without any discrimination. The waiver for CBERA and ATPA is until 31 December 2014 and for AGOA until 30 September 2015.

ITCB Private Sector Committee Meets

The Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC) of the ITCB held a two-day meeting in Geneva on June 2-3 2009.

Comprehensive presentations by PSCC members on textile and clothing (T&C) industries in their respective countries encouraged interactive discussion and helped gain better understanding of the problems and prospects, especially in the context of current recessionary conditions.

The meeting discussed avenues and strategies for promoting mutual cooperation among members' textile and clothing sectors and felt that such cooperation was important to take advantage of opportunities for trade among developing countries which were likely to emerge as the new frontier. In this respect an especially exciting context came out from a narration of Korea's experience. Its representative informed that 45% of Korea's T&C exports were now destined to ITCB member countries; 84% of its imports emanated from these countries; and 77% of its outward investment in textiles and clothing was in ITCB members.

PSCC members appreciated the Secretariat's plan for comprehensive information packages on various aspects of T&C trade and expressed satisfaction that the packages on trade regulation, trade statistics, trade negotiations and individual country profiles would come handy for both businesses and governments.

Established to advise the ITCB Council on matters of interest to members' business sectors, the PSCC also aims to promote regular dialogue among the private sectors and strengthen interaction between public and private sectors.

Besides eminent leaders of ITCB members' associations and federations of textiles and clothing, several members' Geneva-based representatives also joined the June 2-3 meet. The meeting elected Mr. Zhao Hong of China National Textile and Apparel Council as Acting Chairman of the Committee.

threads

Newsletter from ITCB

Published by International Textiles and Clothing Bureau (ITCB)

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ITCB's mission is to promote collaboration among developing countries and positive actions aimed at increasing their exports of textiles and clothing. In pursuit of this objective, it serves as a common platform to articulate their concerns and aspirations for improved access to markets and full regard for the principles and rules of the multilateral trading system.

This newsletter aims to provide reliable news, views and analysis for informed decision-making by businesses, policy makers and other stakeholders.

The opinions expressed and arguments employed in Threads do not necessarily reflect the views of the ITCB or of its members.

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Manuscripts offered for publication should be compatible with ITCB's mission.

ITCB reserves the right to decline publication of any particular contribution.

Material from Threads can be used in other publications with full citation.

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Appendix Table 1 - Anti-dumping Measures in Force in 2008

Applying Member	Affected Member	Imposition date	Product description
Argentina	Indonesia	22.08.2005	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments
	Korea, Republic of	22.08.2005	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments
	Malaysia	22.08.2005	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments
Brazil	Austria	09.10.2008	Viscose fibres
	Bangladesh	29.08.2008	Jute yarn
	Bangladesh	02.10.1992	Sacks and bags of jute
Brazil	China	09.10.2008	Viscose fibres
	India	29.08.2008	Jute yarn
	India	02.10.1992	Sacks and bags of jute
	Chinese Taipei	09.10.2008	Viscose fibres
Chinese Taipei	China	19.09.2006	Towelling products
European Communities	Belarus	11.10.2002	Polyester staple fibres
	China	17.03.2005	Polyester staple fibres
	China	16.09.2005	Polyester filament fabrics
	India	08.10.2004	Synthetic fibre ropes
	Korea, Republic of	28.12.2000	Polyester staple fibres
	Pakistan	04.03.2004	Bed linen
	Saudi Arabia	17.03.2005	Polyester staple fibres
India	Belarus	30.12.2004	Acrylic fibres VIII
	China	02.01.2003	Mulberry raw silk
	China	24.05.2006	Viscose filament yarn
	China	14.01.2005	Narrow woven fabric
	China	29.03.2006	Nylon filament yarn
	China	02.08.2006	Partially oriented yarn (POY)-III
	China	31.05.2006	Silk fabric
	Indonesia	21.08.2006	All fully drawn or oriented yarn
	Indonesia	29.03.2006	Nylon filament yarn
	Indonesia	12.04.2001	Partially oriented yarn -I
	Japan	17.11.1998	Acrylic fibre -II
	Korea, Republic of	31.03.1997	Acrylic fibres I
	Korea, Republic of	21.08.2006	All fully drawn or oriented yarn
	Korea, Republic of	29.03.2006	Nylon filament yarn
	Malaysia	21.08.2006	All fully drawn or oriented yarn
	Malaysia	29.03.2006	Nylon filament yarn
	Malaysia	12.04.2001	Partially oriented yarn -I
	Chinese Taipei	21.08.2006	All fully drawn or oriented yarn
	Chinese Taipei	14.01.2005	Narrow woven fabric
	Chinese Taipei	29.03.2006	Nylon filament yarn
Chinese Taipei	12.04.2001	Partially oriented yarn -I	
Thailand	31.03.1997	Acrylic fibres I	
Thailand	29.03.2006	Nylon filament yarn	
Thailand	12.04.2001	Partially oriented yarn -I	
Ukraine	24.05.2006	Viscose filament yarn	
Korea, Republic of	China	20.10.2006	Polyester filament yarn
	Malaysia	20.10.2006	Polyester filament yarn
	Chinese Taipei	20.10.2006	Polyester filament yarn
Mexico	China	14.10.2008	Yarn and woven fabrics
	China	14.10.2008	Apparel and made-up articles
	Korea, Republic of	20.08.2003	Short-fibre polyester
	Hong Kong, China	11.08.2005	Denim
Pakistan	Indonesia	12.11.2005	Polyester filament yarn
	Indonesia	07.02.2007	Polyester staple fibre
	Korea, Republic of	07.02.2007	Polyester staple fibre
	Korea, Republic of	12.11.2005	Polyester filament yarn
	Malaysia	12.11.2005	Polyester filament yarn
	Thailand	12.11.2005	Polyester filament yarn
Thailand	07.02.2007	Polyester staple fibre	
	Uzbekistan	13.08.2004	Acrylic tow

Appendix Table 1 (con't) - Anti-dumping Measures in Force in 2008

Applying Member	Affected Member	Imposition date	Product description
Peru	Brazil	11.11.2005	Cotton and polyester fabrics (Drill)
	Brazil	20.06.2006	Denim fabrics
	China	21.05.2004	Poplin fabrics
	China	02.08.1995	Cotton and synthetic fabrics
	China	11.11.2005	Cotton and polyester fabrics (Drill)
	China	26.07.2006	Denim fabrics
	Pakistan	06.03.2004	Poplin fabrics
	South Africa	China	12.11.2004
	Turkey	10.11.2004	Acrylic fabrics
	China	18.06.1999	Blankets
	Turkey	18.06.1999	Blankets
Thailand	China	01.01.2004	Woven fabrics of cotton and polyester
Turkey	Belarus	19.04.1994	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	China	13.02.2002	Woven fabrics of synth. filament yarn
	China	01.08.2008	Blankets and long pile fabrics
	China	05.09.2008	Nylon textured yarn
	China	15.11.2008	Tarpaulins
	China	31.12.2008	Polyester textured yarn
	China	24.09.2004	Metalized yarn
	China	15.02.2001	Woven fabrics of synth. staple fibres
	China	05.02.2005	Impregnated and coated fabrics
	China	27.07.2006	Pile and chenille woven fabrics
	China	01.09.2007	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	India	27.06.2000	Polyester textured yarn
	India	29.07.2003	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	India	24.09.2004	Metalized yarn
	Indonesia	13.03.2000	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	Indonesia	31.12.2008	Polyester textured yarn
	Korea, Republic of	31/11/1999	Polyester flat yarns
	Korea, Republic of	13.03.2002	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	Korea, Republic of	27.06.2000	Polyester textured yarn
	Korea, Republic of	13.02.2002	Woven fabrics of synth. filament yarn
	Korea, Republic of	02.06.2006	Woven fabrics of synth. filament yarn
	Korea, Republic of	24.09.2004	Metalized yarn
	Malaysia	13.03.2002	Woven fabrics of synth. filament yarn
	Malaysia	31.12.2008	Polyester textured yarn
	Philippines	18.11.2006	Woven fabrics of synth. filament yarn
	Saudi Arabia	09.01.2007	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	Chinese Taipei	27.06.2000	Polyester textured yarn
	Chinese Taipei	13.02.2002	Woven fabrics of synth. filament yarn
	Chinese Taipei	29.07.2003	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	Chinese Taipei	24.09.2004	Metalized yarn
	Thailand	29.07.2003	Polyester synthetic staple fibres
	Thailand	13.02.2002	Woven fabrics of synth. filament yarn
	Thailand	31.12.2008	Polyester textured yarn
Vietnam	15.11.2008	Tarpaulins	
Ukraine	Belarus	28.03.2001	Artificial fur and fleece
United States	China	06.01.2007	Certain polyester staple fibre
	China	08.07.2008	Laminated woven sacks
	China	16/09/1983	Grieg polyester cotton print cloth
	Korea, Republic of	25.05.2000	Polyester staple fibre
	Chinese Taipei	25.05.2000	Polyester staple fibre

Appendix Table 2 - Initiations of Anti-dumping Actions in 2008

Applying Member	Affected Member	Initiation of Investigation	Product description
Argentina	Brazil	25.03.2008	Acrylic fibre yarn
	China	17.11.2008	Fibres and yarns
	Chinese Taipei	17.11.2008	Fibres and yarns
	India	17.11.2008	Fibres and yarns
	Indonesia	17.11.2008	Fibres and yarns
	Indonesia	25.03.2008	Acrylic fibre yarn
Brazil	Austria	13.08.2008	Artificial staple fibre yarn
	China	13.07.2007	Blankets of synthetic fibres
	China	13.08.2008	Artificial staple fibre yarn
	India	13.08.2008	Artificial staple fibre yarn
	Indonesia	20.03.2008	Viscose fibres
	Indonesia	13.08.2008	Artificial staple fibre yarn
	Chinese Taipei	13.08.2008	Artificial staple fibre yarn
	Thailand	20.03.2008	Viscose fibres
China	Thailand	13.08.2008	Artificial staple fibre yarn
	United States of America	14.11.2008	Polyamide-6,6
	France	14.11.2008	Polyamide-6,6
	Italy	14.11.2008	Polyamide-6,6
	United Kingdom	14.11.2008	Polyamide-6,6
	Chinese-Taipei	14.11.2008	Polyamide-6,6
India	China	06.05.2008	All fully drawn yarn
	China	03.10.2008	Flax fibres
	Thailand	06.05.2008	All fully drawn yarn
	Vietnam	06.05.2008	All fully drawn yarn
Korea, Republic of	China*	25.01.2008	Polyester yarn
	Chinese Taipei*	25.01.2008	Polyester yarn
Pakistan	China	29.07.2008	Polyester staple fibre
Turkey	China	13.02.2008	Nonwovens
	China	02.08.2008	Certain fabrics
	Iran	02.08.2008	Certain fabrics
	Israel	02.08.2008	Certain fabrics
	Italy	02.08.2008	Certain fabrics
	Saudi Arabia	02.08.2008	Certain fabrics
Ukraine	China	29.05.2008	Nap linen and terry linen
	Korea, Republic of	29.05.2008	Nap linen and terry linen

Note: * No injury found (investigation terminated)

Source: ITCB compilation from notifications under Article 16.4 of the WTO Agreement on Anti-dumping.

Updated on 06 July 2009.